

THE BEE

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The Negro In Business

PART OF ADDRESS OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, BEFORE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE IN BALTIMORE, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 19TH.

It is well that the National Negro Business League, meets in Baltimore, a Southern City, where, with perhaps two exceptions, there is the largest Negro population of any City in the country. In this city for the most part there is a thrifty, prosperous and law-abiding Negro population, and here the most kindly relations exist between the races. Much of this, let me add, is due to the influence of the great citizen and Churchman, Cardinal Gibbons, whom every Negro loves and honors.

The Negro Business League stands for courageous optimism, constructive work and friendly relations between all classes and races. The Negro Business League is now composed of over four hundred local leagues scattered throughout the country as well as hundreds of individuals. This organization beginning nine years ago in a modest manner, now represents the humble but courageous efforts of a race of ten millions of people to take some part in the industrial, commercial and business activity of their country.

Heretofore, for the most part, the activities of the race have naturally been confined to the production of raw material. While not leaving aside or neglecting this important function, this organization would go a step further and would seek some share in the placing of products upon the markets of the world.

As to the success of this organization and the need for it, the presence here today of these hundreds of successful, happy, thrifty men and women, will testify more eloquently than anything I can say.

The National Negro Business League is composed of Negro men and women who are actually doing something in the community where they live. Show me a man who is doing nothing in the community, except talking, speculating, and theorizing, and I will show you a pessimist,—one who believes that the world is a failure because he is a failure. Show me a man who is engaged in business, touching white and black men, actually achieving something in the world trade and commerce, and I will show you an optimist. The man who keeps at work doing something to add to the usefulness and happiness of his fellows, is usually hopeful, while the one who occupies himself in finding fault with what is being done, is usually miserable and wanting in hope.

This organization is not only composed of individuals who are optimistic, but of those who possess courage—the only real courage that is worth the name. Any weakling can sit down and cry and complain from day to day about untoward conditions, that surround him and his race, but the man who starts in business or some industry in a simple way, as many of you have done, and quietly and persistently battles against poverty, lack of experience, want of confidence, and sometimes race prejudice, till through his success, he makes all who know him respect and honor him, is the one who has the elements of the highest courage. While we do not overlook wrongs and injustices and obstacles needlessly placed in our pathway, we are more concerned in finding a way to overcome these difficulties than in merely exploiting them. More and more as a race we must believe in ourselves, in our race, in our white neighbors and in our country. No banker ever lends money to a man who doubts his ability to return the loan. No people put confidence in a race who doubts its ability to succeed.

From an industrial and business point of view, the ten millions of my race in America have an opportunity that is more favorable, in my opinion, than those of a similar number of our race in the world.

The facts demonstrate that we are learning to take advantage of these

opportunities. Let those who would doubt this statement, look right about them here in the city of Baltimore. What is being done here is being duplicated elsewhere. Certainly the race has not been idle when according to a recent statement by Professor A. B. Hart, the Negro in America, after forty years of freedom and only twenty-five years away from the wilderness wandering of reconstruction days, now pays taxes upon at least five hundred millions of dollars worth of property, and the Negro, I presume, taking the cue from the white man does not give in all of his property for taxation purposes.

As strange as it may appear to the uninformed, nevertheless it is true, that the opportunity for industry, for business, increases as one goes farther South, and it is in the far South that business enterprises are most numerous and most successful. The state of Mississippi, for example, has more banks controlled by black men, than any other single state, and the white man in Mississippi draws no color line upon dollars deposited in Negro banks.

There is no hope for the Negro race or any people except in the direction of constructive work. This constructive work must find a place and a need right in the communities where we live. There are golden opportunities for it in the cultivation of the soil, work in wood, in iron, the home, in the world of trade.

To the man, whatever his color, who gets right down to business and does something that the world wants done, and it better than any one else, there is always a place. Let each one of us here gathered resolve, that whatever may come, we shall make such a place for ourselves.

A mere policy of opposition and destruction never holds men together, and never inspires them to high effort. This great organization is held together and is succeeding because it is composed of people who are constructing something. Let each one of us construct something, if it is nothing but a chicken coop—if a store or bank, so much the better.

No matter what the excitement or the temptation may be in local politics or national politics, let us resolve that nothing shall turn us aside for a minute from getting the essential and fundamental things in life. Political parties and public issues and public men change and disappear, but the fundamental things in life, Political high rugged character, remain forever. Without them, all else is vain. With them, nothing can defeat us.

In a large degree we are an emotional race but let no influence convince us that the world will ever give us something for nothing. In a cold blooded, clear, clean manner we must at all times keep our feet upon the earth, and not yield to the temptation to fly off into artificial atmosphere. At my own home at Tuskegee I try to find time every day to take my hoe or spade and go into my garden and down into the earth, I like to be sure that once a day I touch the earth—the real thing. It is equally important that a race, especially during its years of experience, to be taught to keep its feet upon the earth.

This is one of the lessons that this business league is constantly emphasizing—we must lay in this generation, the foundation for the substantial things in life for ourselves and children.

The members of the National Negro League believe that opportunities to exert our industry exist in a marked degree in the Southern states, but in that we have white friends in each Southern community who should not be overlooked. The world has heard much of the white man who does not believe in the possibilities of the Negro, it should, through us, hear more of the Southern white man who does not stand by us through his influence and his dollars. Every Southern community represented here has dozens of such men of the white race to whom many of us are largely indebted for whatever degree of success we have attained to. In my own community, in the town of Tuskegee, I always pride myself upon the fact that some of the warmest and most substantial friends that I have in the world or ever can have are my white neighbors. In over twenty years of

residence I have never asked favors which they could grant that has been withheld.

Let us advertise our friends more and our enemies less. Let us think more about our opportunities and less about our disadvantages. If we are in earnest and worthy, others may inconvenience us but they cannot defeat us. In every community we must strive to make ourselves so valuable as producers, so valuable to the banking interest, all forms of trade, in high character and every form of useful service that the community will feel that it can not dispose with our presence and service. There is a place and a useful place in this country.

High moral character is as necessary and is as valuable an asset in the business world as in private life. One cannot reach the highest success in business as a rule whose moral life is not clean. Habitual immorality will clog the wheels of your business more surely than any other influence.

MISS CORA B. JACKSON THE NEW PRECEPTRESS AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The election of Miss Cora B. Jackson as Preceptress, in charge of the young women of Howard University, marks a new era in the relation of young women to that Institution. She succeeds Miss Jacobs, who resigned

spirit of her work are well expressed in the following excerpt from her letter of acceptance:

"I realize that there is no work which offers greater opportunities for serving the race or humanity than that of directing college women to the highest ideals of womanhood.

"In my judgement, it is not rules and regulations as to what is right, but the power to do the right which his own conscience dictates, that every individual needs. With this thought in view, it will be my constant endeavor to make the home life of the girls in the Hall of such a nature that it will be a source of inspiration and strength in gaining those habits and ideas which we wish them to embody in their lives. It is Christian character in its highest and broadest sense we wish to develop in our women. I shall strive earnestly with the co-operation of the young women themselves to find the best means to attain this end."

Miss Jackson will also teach, in addition to her work as Preceptress, thus getting a stronger hold on the intellectual life of the young women of Howard. She will have as her assistant, in the care of the Hall and the oversight of the physical and general life of the girls, her mother, Mrs. Jennie Jackson, who was with her through her college course in Chicago University. The presence of such a capable woman insures the motherly care of the young women and young men at Howard in every hour of sickness or need. Mrs. Messer is continued as House-keeper.

Contracts for the new steam heating plant, in connection with the new Freedman's Hospital, that is to heat all the buildings of Howard University, were let on the 31st. Work will be completed within sixty days.

A COLORED MAN'S TRIBUTE.

In the Buxton Gazette this week, A. L. DeMond, the editor, has the following article which he terms a "colored man's tribute to Senator Allison":

The death of Senator Allison at his home in Dubuque on last Tuesday afternoon has removed from earthly scenes Iowa's most prominent statesman during the last two score years of the nation's history. The recent campaign through which he passed successfully and out of which he came triumphantly served to bring before the present generation something of his admirable qualities and the splendid record he had made in the public service. In the lime light of heated campaign criticism that beat upon him for months there was nothing that could mar his honorable career, cause one of his followers to blush with shame, or make the warm affection of a devoted commonwealth to grow cold.

He was a Republican who will be missed in the councils, the leadership and the ranks of the party whose youth ran parallel with his own, and whose heroic moral heroism found faithful embodiment in his own life. He was a statesman whose grasp of the great problems of state made him the adviser of presidents.

He was a friend of the black man. Without spectacular display he stood for the rights of all men. He helped to blot out the Fugitive Slave law, nominate Abraham Lincoln, have the black man's bill of rights set as a jewel in the constitution of the nation, and we are glad that he did not die until he had a chance to see the colored men of Iowa show their appreciation of his friendship for them and their race by standing loyally by him in the last contest in which he ever called for support from his fellow citizens.

We will mourn his loss and honor his memory, for he belonged to the few remaining members of the grand old guard that stood true as gold amid the fiery conflicts of the civil war. Ours will be the smallest flower cast upon his casket, but it will be fragrant with the affection of an emancipated people.

Ottumwa Courier.

The secret of long life lies in moderation of the habits in every particular.

Isn't it about time for Editor Roscoe Conkling Simmons to make up his mind to be happy?

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

Last Monday afternoon a meeting was held to decide upon a regulation to prohibit the use of flat wheels on street cars in the District and to consider routine matters.

Warrants were issued last Monday in the police court at Detroit, Mich., against Manager Hugh Jennings, of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, and ten members of the team who participated in last Sunday's game.

A fire which broke out in the commercial district at New Orleans last Sunday did damage to the extent of \$1,500,000.

A law has been made in the District that a loaf of bread must weigh a pound or the baker be prosecuted.

It is reported that John Early, the leper, will spend the remainder of his days ere. In a few weeks a small frame cottage will be commenced to serve as the future home of the leper.

Rabbi Uvinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y., who is 106 years old was married for the third time about three months ago. It was not known until last Sunday.

Mr. W. L. Houston of this city, will preside over the Fourteenth B. M. C., said to be the "greatest Negro deliberative body in the world," at Atlantic City, N. J., commencing with the 14th instant.

The death of Mrs. Mary E. Simms, the wife of Rev. George H. Simms, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, New York, was a great shock to her many friends in that city. Mrs. Simms was 106 years old.

The remodeled Court House at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., was dedicated today.

Among those honored at the tenth annual convention of the National Medical Association, which convened in New York, was Dr. A. M. Curtis, former chief surgeon at the Freedman's Hospital, in this city, who was elected president of the association.

Many persons were killed in the recent floods in Georgia and South Carolina.

It has been decided that Japan will not have its exposition until 1917. Poverty has been given as a reason.

Forty persons were arrested in this city and thirty-one in Georgetown, D. C., last Saturday night.

A pavilion for the care of patients afflicted with tuberculosis at Albany, N. Y., the first of its kind to be erected in this country, was dedicated last week at Kenwood.

The official journal of the Brotherhood of painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America says vote either way, it does not make much difference.

Mrs. Charles C. Brown, the mother of Misses Sara and Fairfax Brown and Dr. John E., Harry and James Brown, of Pittsburg, Pa., died at her residence on Q street last week. The interment was at Winchester, Va.

A cargo of raw silk reached San Francisco last week valued at \$2,000,000.

The colored contingent of United Spanish War Veterans of the District left the Union Station for Boston last Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

There will be one delivery of mail at 7:30 a.m. on Labor Day.

Judge I. Kimball, of the United States Branch of the Police Court left the city last Monday for a two weeks' vacation.

John Moss, a colored attorney of this city, has been formally charged before Judge Kimball, of the Police Court, with being in contempt, and it has been requested that he be disbarred. It is alleged that he is guilty of soliciting cases within the court building.

Last year \$9,392 was paid to the Collector of Taxes in the form of fees for permits in this city.

It is expected that Labor Day will be celebrated in this city as well as some others.

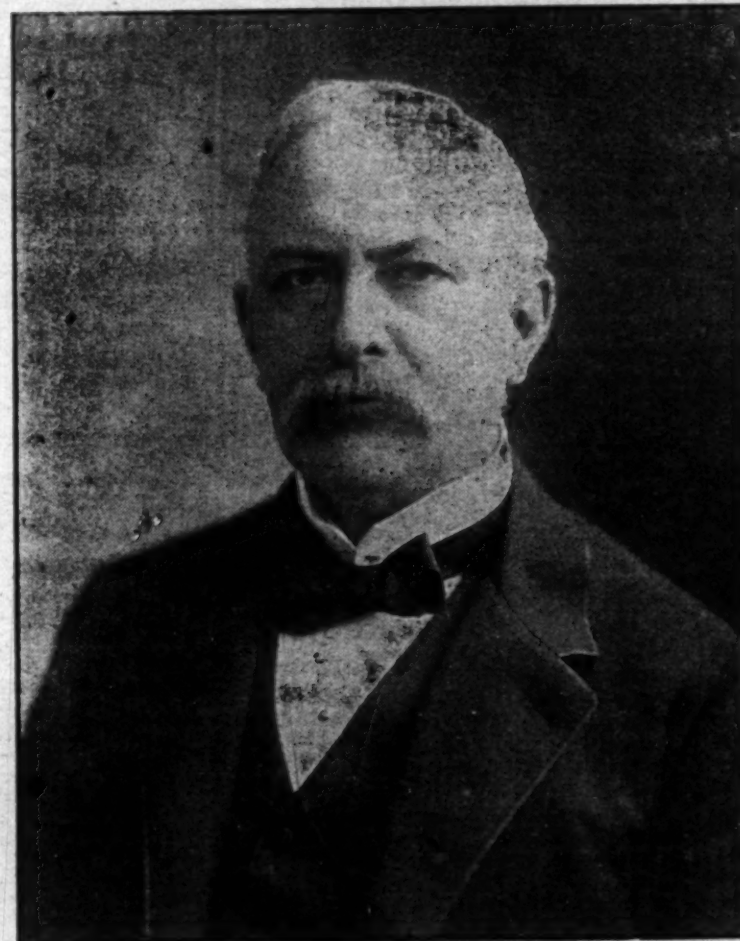
Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 4, Colored Knights Templar, will leave this city for Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., Tuesday morning, September 8.

A shortage of more than \$400,000 has been disclosed in the Havana Postoffice by an inventory of stamps, et cetera.



A LATE PICTURE OF SECRETARY TAFT.

William Howard Taft, secretary of war and leading Republican presidential candidate, was born in Cincinnati Sept. 15, 1857. A graduate of Yale and Cincinnati Law school, he began work as a reporter. In 1887 he became judge of the superior court of Cincinnati; in 1890 he was appointed United States solicitor general; in 1892 he became United States circuit judge; in March, 1900, he went to the Philippines, to organize the American government there; Feb. 1, 1904, he was appointed secretary of war. He has rendered conspicuous service in the Philippines; in negotiations with Pope Leo; in Cuba; in Panama, and in American interests throughout the world.



SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

try for him who is willing to pay the price, the price of beginning at the bottom and working to higher usefulness.

I warn you most earnestly against the dangers of short cuts and all get-rich-quick schemes. In business as in other spheres of life, one cannot get something for nothing; you have got to pay the price of hard work. Do not be ashamed to begin in a small way; better begin small and grow large than begin large and grow small. Be sure that your business rests upon a reality and not upon a show,—a pretense.

on account of health and advancing years.

President Thirkeld congratulates himself and the Institution that he has secured such a thoroughly equipped and capable woman for this work.

Miss Jackson is a graduate of the University of Chicago. She taught for some years in the high schools of Indianapolis, and later in the Colored High and Training Schools of Baltimore. Dr. Waring commends her as one of the most influential and winning teachers the School has ever had on its force.

Her ideas as to the character and

ANIMALS ALL AMBIDEXTROUS.

Why Man Gives Preference to Right Hand Over the Left.

Right handedness and right eyedness came with genus homo. Dr. George M. Gould has watched for them in squirrels that use their front paws to hold nuts, cats that strike at insects in the air or play with wounded mice and in many other animals, but he is certain no preference is given to the right side over the left.

But in the lowest human savages all over the world choice in greater experience of one hand is clearly present. One cause for its development is in primitive military customs. In all tribes and countries since man used implements of offence and defence the left side, where the heart lies, has been protected by the shield, and the left hand was called the shield hand, while the right hand was called the spear hand.

Next to fighting, came commerce. The fundamental conditions of bartering was counting with the low numbers, one to ten. The fingers of the free or right hand were naturally first used, and all fingers today are called digits, as are the figures themselves, while the basis of our numberings is the decimal or ten fingered system. Every drill and action of the soldier from ancient Greece to modern America is right sided in every detail. Firing from the right shoulder and sighting with the right eye brings the right eye into prominence.

It is significant that with the decline of militarism comes the suggestion of schools for ambidexterity and the establishment of a movement for promulgating the gospel of two handedness and its obvious advantages.—Chicago Tribune.

Paper Bullets.

Bullets of paper or tallow, produce far greater damage than metal ones when used for short-distance firing. It was found on trial that whereas a metal bullet penetrated a deal plank one inch thick and left a neat hole, a paper bullet broke up the plank. A paper bullet passing through six pieces of tin placed one foot apart, buckled them up and made them useless, whereas a metal bullet merely left a small round hole.—London Tatler.

The Foolish Patenteer.

One of the principal reasons why so vast a majority of patents fail to reimburse the patentees is that the latter, having lost all their vitality on the invention, do not know how to place an article on the market. Every patentee should have a publicity man. Not one in 10,000 knows how to describe his own invention in brief, strong, clear, simple, fetching style, so that all the world may understand.

Bricks of Sawdust.

Sawdust is turned into a transportable fuel by the simple device of being heated under high-pressure steam until the resinous ingredients become sticky, when it is pressed into bricks. One man with a two-horse-power machine can turn out 10,000 bricks a day.

An Oldtime Outlaw.

Robin Hood is a traditional English outlaw and popular hero. He is said to have been born at Locksley, Nottinghamshire, about 1160. He lived in the woods with his band, either for reasons of his own or because he was outlawed.

Where Crime Thrives.

Criminal records kept in New York County for six years shows that a trifle more than one-half of the persons charged with crimes are found guilty, while expert opinion is agreed that not two out of one hundred are innocent.

Political Hypocrisy.

The politician who, on the eve of an election, knocks on the poor man's door, shakes his hand and kisses the baby, illustrates the maxim that hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue.—Toronto Star.

Taxation on Guns.

In Texas the state imposes a tax of 50 per cent on the gross proceeds of the sale of firearms. None is, therefore, for sale. They are "rented" for 50 years at the regular price.

Drink in Switzerland.

One never sees a boisterously drunk person in a Swiss town, except in the tourist season, and then the offender invariably proves to be a foreigner.

Voting in Belgium.

Married men of Belgium have two votes and the single ones only one. Priests and some other privileged persons have three.

Making of Wine.

Grapes are squeezed six times in making champagne, yielding wine of different qualities.

Some of the ice fields of Greenland are said to be a mile and a half in thickness.

Korean bachelors wear skirts and are not promoted to trousers until they marry.

In Denmark girls insure against becoming old maids.

The sperm whale can stay under water for twenty minutes.

A HORSE'S TOE NAILS.

His Hoofs Play the Part and Grow a Third of an Inch a Month.

Few persons realize that a horse's hoof is really the same thing as the toe nails of human beings or of animals having toes. The horn of a hoof grows just as a toe nail does.

The hoof grows more rapidly in unshod horses than in those wearing shoes, and it grows faster in horses which are well groomed and well fed. But on the average the horn grows about a third of an inch a month.

Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs. The toe of the hoof being the longest part, it takes longer for the horn to grow down there than at the heel. For instance, the toe will grow entirely down in from eleven to thirteen months, while the heel will grow down in from three to five months.

As the new horn grows out cracks or defects in the old gradually work down to where they can be cut off, just as with human finger nails you can watch the progress of a bruise from the root to the tip.—New York Sun.

A Venerable Gourmet.

A New Yorker of sixty years was told by a young couple that he might consider himself at liberty to contribute a book to their library, with his autograph and a sentiment on the fly leaf. He had dined at the house several times. One day the expressman left a hefty volume bound in white enamel. It was a cook book. This was written inside: "The family Bible lies on the parlor table untouched. Let the kitchen bible be opened daily and studied with understanding. It contains the best of all religions, and if its advice is followed will turn more to Christianity than all the Scriptures." The venerable gourmet signed his full name, but thereafter was persona non grata. The young wife never forgave him.

United States Cotton.

The United States produces the greatest amount of cotton, but speaking generally it is not of the best grade. The swamp lands of Louisiana when redeemed, will be capable of growing the best quality of cotton and in sufficient quantity to duplicate the long staple cotton crop of the world.

British Patents.

By the patent act which recently passed the British Parliament and has already gone into effect it becomes necessary for foreign holders of patents under British authority to erect and operate works in Great Britain for the production of articles thus patented.

Old-Age Pensions.

Let the old-age pensions be limited to fathers and mothers of seventy years who have brought four children or more into the world. These probably have had no opportunity of providing for old age.—Le Journal, Paris.

Sensitive Plants.

There are plants so sensitive that if, when standing by them, one should suddenly put up an umbrella or sunshade, it would cause them instantly to close together their leaflets and turn down their leaf stalks.

A French Delicacy.

The artificial cultivation of snails is an extensive and flourishing industry in France, no less than 2,500,000 pounds of this succulent delicacy—as Frenchmen consider it—being consumed annually.

Convicts of Java.

Public streets in the towns of Java are daily swept and kept clean by native convicts. The go to work chained together in parties of 20 or 30, under the superintendence of native soldiers.

Arizona Temperature.

The greatest daily change of temperature to be found on the earth's surface is in Arizona. There is frequently a change of 80 degrees in 12 hours.

Animals of the Earth.

About 2,500 different kinds of animals are known on earth—that is, warm-blooded, milk-giving creatures like our common domestic animals.

New Zealand Half Holiday.

In New Zealand everybody is bound by law to take a weekly half-holiday, and there must be no shirking the obligation.

A Thrifty Ruler.

The German Emperor has a well equipped pottery which brings him in \$50,000 a year.

Australia's only beast of prey is the dingo or wild dog.

In Hungary it is compulsory to insure against accidents and disease.

Five men can hold down a lion, but it takes nine to manage a tiger.

Only one person in one thousand reaches sixty years.

Alcohol is the chariot which bears many a lost soul to perdition.

The actual cost of the Suez Canal was \$120,750,000.

Ever notice how many friends you have when you don't need them.

THE SLOT MACHINE.

It Doesn't Always Work the First Time the Plunger Plunges.

"Did you ever notice how foolish a man looks after he gets stung by a slot machine?" demanded the observer. "You know the chap who walks up, put a cent in the slot and then draws nothing when he pushes the rod.

"Then he puts on that he was only testing the thing to see if it was working. He pretends he didn't lose his cent at all.

"It seems to me a lot of these machines don't work right. I've noticed that lots of people put their money in and get no return.

"Anyway the machines often don't work when the person who is trying for chewing gum is in a hurry to get an incoming subway train or something like that. Then the next person who comes along is apt to get two pieces of chewing gum for one cent.

"I know persons who deliberately try the slot machines in the hope that a dilatory cent will give a piece of gum free. Others look in the pan underneath to see if there isn't a piece of gum or candy there that the late user did not have time to get.—New York Sun.

Thankless Advice.

Instruction in politeness to the general mob of passengers is never well received and never will be. Politeness begins at home. You cannot instill it into a man over 20 who serves the public, as he soon acquires a supreme contempt for his betters. People laughed at Catherine of Russia for prohibiting ladies from getting drunk at her levees, and gentlemen from actually striking ladies at those functions. But that insufferable prig, Lord Chesterfield, far outdid the powerful Empress. In one of his letters he tells his son: "After blowing your nose in company, do not look at the handkerchief." In the "American Chesterfield" the Yankees are admonished not to spit on the carpet.

The Overfed Husband.

Prof. Carl Von Noorden, addressing a number of prominent scientists at Vienna on the subject of "Food and Nourishment," declared that the reason so many men begin to get fat immediately after they have been married is because their wives give them their favorite dishes on every possible occasion.—London Standard.

The Fastnet Light.

The new electric Fastnet light off Cape Clear, Ireland, is 750,000 candlepower. The cost was \$420,000. The focal plane of the flash is 150 feet above high water, and theoretically it is visible 16 miles. The foundations of the lighthouse are 20 feet thick.

Chicago's Great Fire.

The Chicago fire occurred October 8 and 9, 1871. About 125,000 people were rendered homeless and over 20,000 buildings were destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$220,000,000, and the area of the burned district was about 1,800 acres.

The Largest Mammal.

The largest of all mammals are not the elephants, but the whale. A large elephant weighs about six tons, but the largest whale reaches the immense weight of 150 tons, and would furnish four carloads of flesh and blubber.

A Paper Church.

Paris is to have a new church made entirely of paper, rendered impermeable by means of a coating of quicklime mixed with curdled milk and white of egg. It will accommodate 1,000 people.

The Use of Papers.

Cover floors with papers on stormy days or after scrubbing; they leave no dust like rugs do. Papers between mattress and springs keep dust off the floor and save the mattresses.

New York's Public Schools.

Few appreciate the magnitude of the New York public school system. There are over 515 schools, with more than 14,500 teachers, and about 600,000 pupils.

A Big Milk Bill.

New York City gets a portion of its milk supply from as far as four hundred miles distant, and the product of 86,000 farms is drawn on to meet its daily wants.

A Big Payroll.

The New York Central employs 50,000 men and between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000 is paid in monthly wages.

Difficult of Access.

The foundation of the strong-room of the Bank of England is 66 feet below the level of the street.

When a man is in trouble people give him so much advice it's wonder he ever got in without it.

The entire population of the world could be placed on the Isle of Wight.

Some of the great Atlantic liners employ 150 firemen.

The Canadian farmer works from 12 to 16 hours in the busy season.

WATER OF THE DESERT.

Mistake Made by Travellers in the Arid Wastes of the Southwest.

One of the chief dangers to travellers in crossing such dreary and arid wastes as the far famed Death Valley in Nevada arises from ignorance as to the character of the infrequent pools of water along the route," said T. E. Smalley, a mining engineer of Denver.

"The tenderfoot, growing faint under a blazing sun, will want to quench his thirst when he comes to a shallow hole, whose water, clear as crystal, seems absolutely pure. He can with difficulty be restrained from drinking it by some experienced companion, who knows that one draught will probably cause serious if not fatal illness. The water, for all its seeming purity and clearness is loaded with arsenic, and many a man has lost his life by its use.

"Curiously enough, the only water in the desert that is safe to drink, is foul looking, and is inhabited by bugs and snakes. When you come to a muddy pool on the surface of which insects are depositing themselves, however repulsive it may be both to the eye and palate, you may drink it with impunity, despite its looks, as a man will who is crazy with thirst produced by the burning sands and merciless sun."

Probably Not Far Wrong.

"You made a mistake in your paper," said the indignant man, entering the editorial sanctum of a daily journal. "I was one of the competitors at an athletic entertainment last night and you referred to me as 'the well-known lightweight champion.'"

"Well, are you not?" inquired the sporting editor.

"No, I'm nothing of the kind!" was the angry response; "and it's profoundly awkward, because I'm a coal dealer."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Long Fence.

After five years, work Australia's rabbit-proof fence has been completed. Its length is 2,036 miles, and the cost of its erection has been nearly \$250,000. It is furnished at intervals of five or six miles with systems of traps in which hundreds of rabbits are captured and destroyed daily.

Seedless Fruits.

Science so far has failed to furnish any explanation of the mystery of seedless fruits. They are not the outcome of the work of man. Man perpetuates them; he does no more. The seedless orange was found in a state of seedlessness.

The Book of India.

In India the printed book is regarded as vulgar, if not irreverent, and no devout Hindoo would allow his sacred writings to be contaminated by contact with leather prepared from the hide of some animal's dead body.

Deep Diving.

Deep-water diving can be carried on with safety to a depth of 210 feet provided proper precautions are taken and suitable appliances are used, according to a report of the British admiralty committee appointed to investigate the subject.

An Ancient Lizard.

A black and white spotted and a yellow lizard, full grown and alive, were found in the heart of an oak log split by Joseph McCloskey, near Bellwood, Pa. The log had been cut from a tree more than 50 years old.

As to Ivy.

Ivy growing over the walls of a house renders the structure cool in summer and warm in winter. It also keeps the walls dry. It is, however, very destructive to woodwork, forcing the joints apart.

British Capital Offenses.

There are five capital offenses under the British law—murder, high treason, piracy, arson in the port of London and attempts to destroy public arsenals.

Live Stock in Saxony.

In Saxony practically all the live stock is stall-fed 300 days in the year, and the largest portion the full 365 days.

Have Light.

Never live in darkened rooms from morning till night for fear a gleam of sunshine will fade carpets or curtains.

Too many girls regard marriage in the light of a lark instead of a leap in the dark.

Before applying a mustard plaster, lightly grease the skin; this will prevent a blister.

For a sharp tickling throat cough a teaspoonful of honey taken every few minutes is very good.

Italy leads the nations of the world in the matter of theatres.

Mark Twain in his lifetime has earned \$700,000.

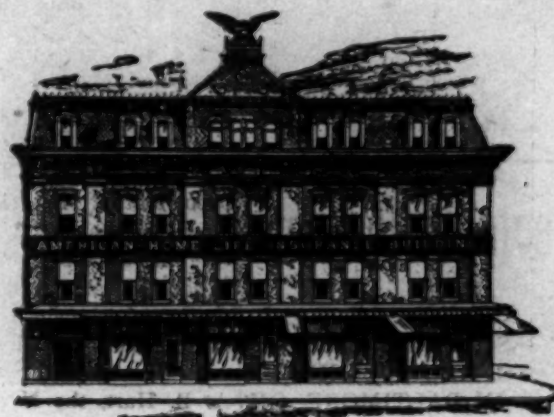
Every gem known to the lapidary has been found in the United States.

The great secret about winning is not losing.

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Baked Salt Cod.

Soak salt codfish several hours in plenty of cold water, put into cold water, and simmer gently about 15 minutes. Pick into fine shreds and add the same amount of mashed potatoes. To one quart of the mixture add two rounding tablespoons of butter, one beaten egg, and hot milk to moisten. Put into a buttered baking dish, brush over with soft butter, dredge lightly with flour, and bake until brown on top. Serve with a sauce made from two level tablespoons of flour, four of butter, one cup of milk, and salt and pepper to season. Add a hard boiled egg chopped coarsely and heat well, then serve.

A Substitute for Spinach.

The tender leaves of young beet tops or turnips may be used instead of spinach and make a pleasant change for the lover of greens. Thoroughly wash leaves to remove grit and boil until tender. Drain, press out the water and dress with butter, salt and pepper, stirring in a saucepan until thoroughly heated.

The flavor is much improved if a little vinegar and oil are added on the table. This is better than serving it with the greens as many persons prefer the butter dressing.

Porch Chair.

Mend your porch chairs with picture wire. It is easy to work with and strong. Lace across the seat and back to make a straight surface. Paint with enamel or carriage paint. Make covers to suit. I use burlap or dym and fill with excelsior. If they get wet they soon dry out and no harm is done.

Destroy Moths.

If you suspect that there are moths in your carpets, try and locate their hiding place. Wring a coarse cloth out of clean water and spread it smooth on the spot in the carpet where you think the moths are. Iron the wet cloth with a hot iron. The steam will kill the moths and eggs.

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WOMEN'S GUIDE.
A NEW PAMPHLET BY MRS. MARY J. BOLTON — ITS CONTENTS.

Birth and early life of the authoress.

A word to the young girls and mothers.

The man who is little protection to his family.

Color line among Negroes.

A word to the better class preacher.

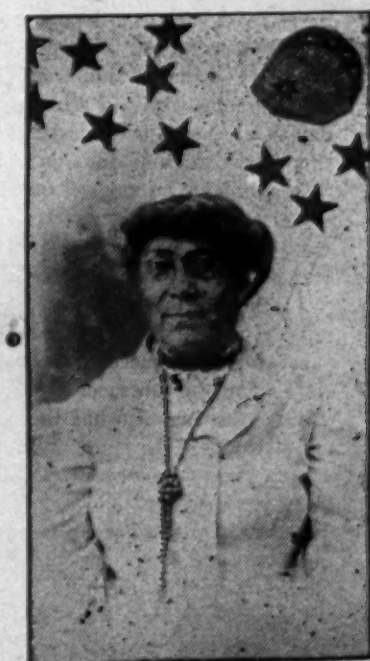
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COST OF CARELESSNESS

Disasters Care Might Have Prevented.

CASES TAKEN TO LAW

Jameson's Raid Due to Misplaced Period—Typhoid Fever From Five Cent Blankets—Insects and Weeds Which Allowed an Entrance, Cost Enormous Sums.

Sometimes the most insignificant piece of carelessness has produced results which have shaken continents. The misplacement of a period was the cause, it is said, of the Jameson raid and therefore indirectly the cause of the Boer war.

When there seemed a prospect of a conflict between the Boer Government and the Uitlander population a letter was sent to Dr. Jameson from Johannesburg, signed by Colonel Rhodes and others.

According to the Grand Magazine the original contained the following sentence:

"We feel we are justified in taking steps to prevent the shedding of blood and to insure the protection of our rights. It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid should disturbance arise here. Circumstances are so extreme that we cannot avoid this step, etc."

In the message Dr. Jameson received the full stop was placed after the word "aid," instead of after "here." Thus the qualifying clause was cut off and became a part of the next sentence. The Rhodesians came instantly galloping across the frontier on their ill fated mission.

In May, 1903, eleven boys on board the training ship Cornwall, lying off Purfleet, were suddenly struck down by typhoid fever, and inquiry proved that the outbreak was the result of their sleeping between fever infected blankets brought from South Africa. In flat contravention of army regulations no fewer than 200,000 blankets returned from service had been sold to two dealers at the Cape at five cents each, and of these 15,000 dozen were shipped back to London, those that were tainted being indiscriminately mixed with those free from suspicion carelessness of this sort is in very truth a crime of the deepest dye.

Worse than all in its financial effects upon a great industry was the carelessness which introduced the so-called Bathurst burr into Australia. Wherever this plant has spread sheep's fleeces are thick with the clinging burrs. These spiny seed pods, difficult beyond measure to get rid of, reduce the wool that is full of them to a fraction of its value.

The results of carelessness all too often are beyond the power of man to remedy. An instance in point was the collapse of the Campanile in Venice. For twelve long years before its final collapse Signor Ventrasso, an architect in municipal employ, had been urging and imploring the town and Government to repair the tower before it was too late.

But in matters of this sort the Venetian, alas, too strongly resembles the Spaniards with their everlasting "manana." It is a case of never do-to-day what can be left till to-morrow. Poor Ventrasso received nothing but jeers or abuse, and at last, just a month before the day the Campanile fell, was summarily dismissed for making a last urgent appeal that something might be done before it was too late.

Another irreparable loss to the art world was caused in the winter of 1903 by the carelessness of the owners of the Rosso Palace, also in Venice. Because they could not or would not take the trouble to find out who was competent to be entrusted with the task they sent ten "old masters" to be cleaned by a totally incompetent person.

These pictures included two of the finest Van Dycks in existence and two Guido Renis and were all of immense value, both from an artistic and monetary point of view. The incompetent cleaner washed them with an alkaline solution and totally destroyed them all.

An official of an American bank once told the writer that it was not professional swindlers who constituted the chief danger to the banking profession. It was rather the careless methods of customers in drawing checks and thus giving opportunity for fraud. As an instance, he quoted a case tried three years ago before a Maine court of justice.

The cashier of a certain electric company drew a check in favor of a man named Longacre for the sum of \$100. The treasurer of the company wrote the words "one hundred" in the very middle of the check and the figures thus: \$ 100, with a space wide enough for the insertion of another figure between the dollar mark and the 100.

When the check was presented the words read "Eighty-one hundred dollars" and the figures \$8,100. The bank paid it unquestioningly, and the electric company promptly sued to recover the \$8,000. The case created a good deal of interest, especially when the Court's decision was given that the company, not the bank, should be the losers on account of "gross carelessness" in drawing the check.—New York Sun.

Adversity may test us severely, but prosperity tests us more.

CHINA COMING TO THE FRONT.

Petrified Nation Sees the Virtues of Civilization.

The latest proof that China's face is set toward progress is found in the imperial decree recently issued promising a change of laws. While this decree does not promise a constitution, nevertheless it points in that direction, says the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A more vital indication of progress is found in the recent imperial decree making some mastery of Western learning a condition of future employment in the Government service. This decree does not affect existing office holders, and does not apply to candidates for office who have already completed the prescribed course of Confucian learning and have received the first and second degrees.

But the significance of the decree found in the fact that it prescribes the identical condition for future candidates for office which the young Emperor prescribed eight years ago, and which led to the Boxer uprising. It is significant that the Dowager Empress, who then retired the young Emperor for his radicalism, now issues in his name the identical decree which produced the revolution.

A still more striking sign than this paper decree is found in the fact that Yuan Shih Kai, the leading Viceroy of the empire, has already established more than a thousand primary and secondary schools in the Chihli province in order to prepare the young people of his province for the new Government courses. He is



Yuan Shih Kai.

attempting to introduce Western learning, and indeed the English language, into these schools as rapidly as possible.

An indication pointing to the growing influence of Japan in China is found in the fact that 11,000 Chinese students are now in Tokio striving to secure from the Government institutions and private schools the Western learning. The Young Men's Christian Association in Shanghai has seen the significance of this movement, and has sent two American and three or four young Chinese Christians to Tokio to keep in touch with this group of Chinese students. As some Chinese students are returning from and going to Tokio each month at least 15,000 young Chinamen will pursue their studies in the Japanese capital in 1906. As these young men will furnish the future Yuan Shih Kais, Chang Chih-tungs and Wu Ting Fungs of China one can readily see the influence which the Japanese will acquire in the Chinese Empire. At least 2,000 or 3,000 of these young men would have studied in the United States had it not been for our harsh enforcement of the exclusion law. It now looks as if Japan will become the schoolmaster of the Orient, as Germany has been the schoolmaster of Europe and America. But the United States may lead the race after it is out of school.

Another sign of the times is the increase of the postoffices and the increase of newspapers, especially along the eastern side of the empire. The number is still pitifully small, but the rate of increase is a just cause of surprise and a striking indication of progress. In Tien-tsin four years ago three newspapers were published. To-day twenty-three newspapers are published in that northern port. It is at least significant that the only newspaper on earth published by a woman and for women is now published in Pekin.

Perhaps the most striking indication of the Chinese desire for Western progress is found in the recent imperial decree attempting to establish the Christian Sabbath. The decree makes the Sabbath day a legal holiday. It is not probable that the decree will be largely followed throughout China, as, indeed, it is not probable that Chang Chih-tung's decree in regard to the New Testament will be largely observed. These decrees, however, show the aspirations of the Chinese for Western civilization.

Poison From Caterpillars.

Several kinds of hairy caterpillars are known to have a poisonous effect on the human skin, notably the caterpillar of the processionary moth, so called because the caterpillars march in procession after their food. The scientist Reaumur found that this caterpillar's hairs caused him considerable suffering in the hands for some days and that when he rubbed his eyes his eyelids, too, were inflamed. Even approaching too near the nests of these caterpillars has caused painful swellings on the necks of certain persons, from the caterpillar hairs floated by the winds.

JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED

Bureau Which Does a Needed Work.

MANY INDIGENT POOR

Find Places for These Unfortunates Still Capable of Earning Half Wages — Difficult Problems Straightened—Cost of Maintaining Paupers.

"Instead of using boys and girls of working age for work that cannot pay full men's wages, have you ever tried to use a capable man, who has some handicap, but who will fit into your work in spite of it?"

This is one of the questions that have for the last few months been propounded to employers by the men who have in charge what is known as a special employment bureau for the handicapped, says the New York Times.

Statistics have been compiled which show that there is annually a waste of \$50,000,000 worth of labor in the world. In the United States alone 524,000 persons are disabled in industrial accidents. Of these thousands, it is estimated that 225,000 still possess a certain earning power which can be utilized and here is where the bureau expects to appeal to the utilization for help. If these crippled, sick and defective persons can do 50 per cent. as much work as they did before, why should not that 50 per cent. of labor be taken advantage of?

The average yearly wage of the workman is \$450. Take your \$25,000 handicapped men who can still make good and multiply by \$225, half the average wage, and you have in round numbers \$5,625,000 a year saved to the world by the placing of willing energies.

Other statistics have shown that it takes about \$10,000 to support a pauper through the natural term of life. Keep on figuring and assume that the world is not willing to take the responsibility of finding work, but in taxes, charities and in other ways prefers to assume the liabilities of its paupers, and it is not long before you find a sum like \$2,000,000,000 yearly incurred in this way, the well man's burden. Eight million paupers in the British Empire, with one out of every four dying a public charge is almost equalled by our own records.

In the long list of available "handicaps" none of the 120,000 professional papers now on the lists of the various charitable organizations have place or part. These latter have been tried in the fire of work and patience and have been found wanting—they are the waste heap of humanity, for which there is no adequate testing crucible as yet. The "handicaps" are trustworthy. Their abilities, ambitions, earning power and pasts have been thoroughly investigated and they have been as carefully classified.

All classes in society are represented and all ages. The young girl whose hand has been torn in the machinery of a factory and the professor of belles lettres whose place has been taken in the university by a young man fustle each other in the line of application.

What could be found for a girl of seventeen, crippled as described? The answer that such a one has already been placed at the small switchboard of a telephone with satisfactory results disposes of that question. The professor of belle lettres is more than content with being made private secretary to a wealthy man.

An old man who has added to the allotted years an extra half decade is pointed out. At one time he was chief geologist for one of the Western railroads. He is an expert chemist, and Russian by birth, speaks and writes seven languages. A place was found for him as translator on a mining expedition, but for two years he had tramped the streets of New York seeking employment.

One of the most difficult problems that has to be faced is the heartlessness of the world toward the man who has passed his prime and is on the down grade. Every year the business world levies on the young man, and as squeezed oranges they are thrown aside when youth and vitality are gone. There are many places which might be filled by these "handicaps" if only employers could be made to see that age, while it may debar from certain roles, has its value in the commercial and professional market.

Clerical positions are filled with the young and inexperienced because they can be had cheaper; girls and boys in their teens are found in them often to the detriment of their short sighted employers. A man who has had fifty years experience in the business world might be made much more useful, even with a handicap, than a boy of seventeen.

The man who is totally blind is a hard problem, although in one of the candy manufactories a blind man has been employed for years to crack nuts, a task which he fulfills with remarkable expedition.

Switzerland will probably soon enact a law in accordance with which exhorting to crime or glorifying it will be a prison offense. It is aimed chiefly at Anarchists.

The founder is an industrious fish, and lays 7,000,000 eggs a year.

WOMAN IN PROPER SPHERE.

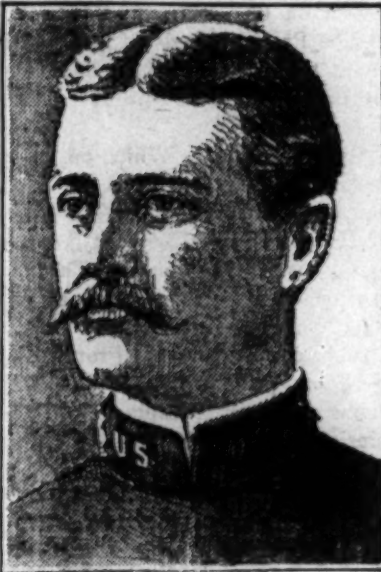
Queen Margherita Condemns the Emancipation of Her Sex.

The Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy has been expressing her disapproval of "race suicide" with no less frankness than President Roosevelt, less often is a royal interview more than a collection of perfunctory phrases, polite, but insignificant. Yet Queen Margherita has been saying: A childless family is incomplete. There is a poetry and a pathos about childhood which appeal to every right-hearted woman. Most women, though they may not be able to put this idea into words, feel it. They have the maternal instinct. Hence the remoteness of race suicide.

Women show their intellectuality by rearing healthy and great children, just as much as they do by writing books or painting pictures. The wife who deliberately refuses to bring children into the world must have something wrong with her moral make-up.

I am very pleased to know that there is a movement in the United States in favor of large families, and that President Roosevelt has put himself upon record as favoring them. European women have begun to look for light to their sisters of the United States.

I am absolutely opposed to any extravagant theories of what is called the emancipation of woman. In whatever condition of life a woman may be placed, her first duty is the negative one of not giving up the qualities that distinguish her sex. Above all, she should guard against developing the traits of men. A blending of ancient reserve with modern independence would give us the ideal woman.



Brigadier General John J. Pershing, who was rewarded by President Roosevelt for his achievement in storming a mountain fortress in Mindanao, defeating a large band of Moros. He was jumped 862 points from Captain to Brigadier General, making a record jump.

How to Drive a Horse.

The manner of driving or riding has a strong bearing on condition, and we can see every day thousands of examples to this effect on the streets anywhere, says a writer in *Outing Magazine*. Given two horses having the same care, food, etc., both physically able and performing identical tasks, yet driven by two different men—one is always fat, composed, and tranquil; the other nervous, agitated, anxious, and in consequence thin and out of condition.

What is the reason? Nothing but the different handling—lack of sympathy, of any horse sense or horseman's instinct in the driver of the latter. Why is the average livery stable or riding school horse haggard of eye, anxious of countenance, almost always thin and worn? Not lack of food or overwork—just mental worry and the nervous overstrain of trying to please a lot of thoughtless people, most of whom wholly lack horse sense and are proud of it.

Do what you will in the way of care, etc., the handling the horse receives has greatly to do with his physical welfare. Perfect condition is not a mere matter of so much food, so much water, a warm bed, a tight roof. It depends, as does everything else in life and in our relations with other men and all beasts, upon the little things, the unconsidered trifles—and lucky is he who has the interest, the patience, the intuition to investigate closely, to discern clearly, and to apply intelligently, countless ways, and in various associations.

Newspapers in Japan.

In Japan there were already in 1902 1,328 newspapers, dailies and others, the highest circulation reaching about a quarter of a million. Among the lower classes one paper is read by five or six persons.

A very few of the older people cannot read, but all the younger generation can. The most eager interest is taken, not only in stirring public events, but in administrative measures, such as the very recent nationalization of the railways.

Every newspaper posts its daily issue in the street and all day long groups of readers, too poor to buy a copy, replace each other to scan the news of the day. Discussion runs high among people who are far below the voter's level though every male over twenty-five years of age and paying a direct tax of 10 yen (\$5) is entitled to vote.

There are no fewer than 77 distinct dialects spoken in England.

OUR COUNTRY AND BRAZIL

Another U. S. Which is About as Big as We Are.

THEY AIM TO EXPAND

Area, People and Natural Resources of Brazil—Immigration Welcomed Attractive Regions With Some Very Serious Buts—The Coffee Harvest.

We are not the only United States in the world. The United States of Brazil is as big as we are, with half of Alaska thrown in. She occupies almost one-half of the whole continent of South America.

As for resources, Brazil is described by the Review of Reviews as unlimited in her natural products possessing the largest river system and the vastest forests in the world, producing, moreover, three-fourths of the world's coffee supply and the greater part of its rubber.

On the other hand Brazil's population is little more than 15,000,000, an average of five persons to the square mile. This population is made up of Europeans, aborigines and negroes.

Where these have met a triple fusion long since set in. There is a small minority of pure Portuguese descent. Portuguese, by the way, is the language of the country.

Not only is immigration welcome, but finding that her envious neighbors were robbing her of her colonists Brazil has retaliated by imposing a substantial tax upon all persons leaving the country; a measure as effective as it is radical.

Not satisfied with her great size Brazil is constantly absorbing more territory. Expansion is the constant aim; expansion toward the River Plate, whereby Uruguay for a time lost her independence and never regained all the territory that should be hers; expansion at the expense of Paraguay and Peru, and more recently Bolivia, which has surrendered for a price her rich territory of Acre; expansion toward the northwest and in Guiana, where a recent award has deprived France of a large coveted area and added it to this insatiable republic.

Brazil is not a lowland country, quite three-fourths of her territory having an altitude of more than 500 feet.

Politically the country is divided into twenty-one States, but so unequally that three of these embrace almost all the lowlands and are larger than the whole area of the remaining eighteen. These eighteen, however, contain 96 per cent. of the population, so that the first three States, with a territory larger than that of China, have a population smaller than that of Connecticut.

The fertility and resources of this latter region are great, but lest the reader may rush off to seize upon them here is an extract from a report made by a former United States Consul regarding the valley of the Amazon:

"There is a false impression existing that rubber trees, ebony, rosewood and all the rest are found in great groves or clusters, like our pine or oak forests. The fact is that these trees are solitary. When two of them are only a quarter of a mile apart (and remember that the quarter mile is not open space, but thickly matted, almost impenetrable, swamp forest) they are considered close together; if they are a mile apart they are not considered to be very far distant from each other."

The richest mineral deposits are found in the State of Minas Geraes, which has been famous for centuries for its gold and diamond mines. There are at present six large gold mines in operation, all under foreign capital, and others are rapidly being opened; yet rich as is this field, it has apparently never appealed to the American investor, and is passing almost entirely into the hands of the English.

The two States of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo may be described as one vast coffee estate. Coffee forms half, in value, of the total exports of Brazil. It is three times the value of our tobacco exports and five-sixths that of our iron and steel. It surpasses the entire tea output of China, India and Ceylon.

Rio is destined to be supplanted as the capital of the country. The Brazilian Congress has chosen a beautiful plateau in the central State of Goyas as a site for the new capital, which in time will be connected by rail with all the States, some of which at present are almost inaccessible.

Russia Was Afraid of Him.

Lord Radstock is notable as one of the few members of the peerage who not only take an interest in religious work, but preached frequently, both in London and the provinces. Lord Radstock actually founded in Russia the sect known as the Pashoffski, which may be best described as synonymous with Bible Christians. So great was the effect produced in Russia by this single-hearted Englishman of rank that the head of the Holy Synod became alarmed, and Lord Radstock, on leaving that country, was forbidden to return!

When a man persists in forcing undeserved compliments upon you, he usually has an axe to grind; try to borrow something from him at once, or you may find yourself the lender.

THE JAPAN OF EUROPE.

What King Charles of Roumania Has Done for His Country.

Roumania may well be proud to be called the Japan of Europe. She has achieved in the midst of incessant jealousy and opposition much that the free empire of the Far East has accomplished.

But, says the *Fortnightly Review*, the progress of Roumania, if less great, is perhaps more meritorious even than that of Japan. To a small State, hampered at every turn by Turkish reaction and European greed or ignorance, the opportunities of progress were much less facile than in the island empire of Japan.

But on May 23, 1906, King Charles I. of a free Roumania celebrated his forty years of reign and



King Charles I of Roumania.

saw what was once a Turkish vassal State standing proudly erect among the European nations. Where once was chaos and corruption to-day is an orderly State, bound in friendly alliance with great Powers, and, more important still, an example to the world of peaceful internal development and of a tranquil but persistent foreign policy.

Habits of the London Coster.

London's outdoor man is the coster. He is the Ishmael of our gutters, says the *Outing Magazine*. A very jolly Ishmael, it is true, who is more than content to acknowledge the line of demarcation between himself and the true cockney. But, nevertheless, in a modified, twentieth century way, he is still the wild man whose hand is against every man's, and every man's against his.

He is probably the last remnant of the world's old race of wanderers—the last suggestion of the primitive man—left to the cities. He is to us town dwellers what the gypsy is to the countryside. His descent seems to spring from the same roving stock. And he is regarded from a safe distance, with the same contempt by those who don't know him.

His habits and his impulses still savor strongly of the days when tribe warred against tribe, and every man's arm was for himself and his clan. And although his pitch is below the curb, his caravan a barrow, and his beast of burden a Russian pony, a donkey or himself, he is as free and exclusive as any other lusty scion of the people who live under the skies.

Ishmael he is, and Ishmael he chooses to remain. And the chances are ten to one that whoever goes a fishing for information among the barrows will come back with an empty creel or a fine show of fishermen's tales. For your coster knows both how to keep silence and how to use his tongue picturesquely in defense of his jealously guarded traditions and the internal economics of his existence.

Regarding Night Air.

There is a great deal of nonsense talked about the dangers of the night air. As a matter of fact, what air can we breathe at night but night air? and the choice is between the pure night air from without and the foul air from within. Most people prefer the latter—an unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one-half of all the diseases we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window most nights in the year can never hurt any one. In great cities night air is often the best and purest to be had in the twenty-four hours. We could better understand shutting the windows in towns during the day than during the night for the sake of the sick. The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make night the best time for airing the patient. One of the highest medical authorities on consumption and climate has told us that the air of London is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room, then, from the outside air if possible. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut—a truth which seems difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without, every passage from within.

Smallest Current Coin.

The natives of the Malay peninsula have the smallest current coin in the world. It is a sort of a wafer, made from the resinous juice of a tree, and is worth about one-twenty-thousandth of a cent. The smallest metal coin in circulation at the present day is the Portuguese three reis piece, worth six one-hundredths of a cent.

Never seek advice from a man who pretends to know everything.

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DANGEROUS REVOLT.

The knowing ones among the colored politicians claim that the Negro revolt will be a harmless cyclone. Never before in the history of the American body-politic has there ever been such a revolt among colored Americans. Whether the actions of the Administration warrant it is a question that must be decided by colored Americans. Colored men should ask themselves the question, Do the actions of the Administration justify the revolt among colored Republicans? Does the discharge of the colored troops justify the colored voter to leave the Republican party? Has Ex-Secretary Taft done anything to warrant the colored voter to desert him for Mr. Bryan? The history of the Republican party has been one that commends itself to the colored American. What then is the colored man's justification? What is his argument?

Colored men should consider wisely what is to be done before they make the fatal move. They should look far ahead and see what the future will bring forth. There are politicians in this country who arrogate to themselves superior power. There are many the masses disregard. What man should come forward and direct colored Americans and teach them the truth?

The Bee warns the country to treat not slightly the revolt in the ranks of the colored Americans. The Republican managers in the present campaign seem to disregard the argument that is being advanced by those in revolt against the party. The right men are not upon the stump. Colored Americans have lost confidence in those who claim to represent the colored people. The leadership of Prof. Booker T. Washington is sincere. He has the welfare of his race at heart and his teachings will do much to assist his people. The revolt is dangerous, republicans take heed.

HUMILIATION.

Some few colored men have declared for Mr. Bryan and the democratic party. The Bee wants to ask a few questions and requests an answer from Bishop Alex. Walters, Rev. Waller, Dr. Corrothers and others.

1st. Are these gentlemen permitted to ride through the South in a first class car? If not, why not? 2nd. Are these gentlemen taken on equality with those who established the "Jim Crow" cars? Are the wives and daughters of these gentlemen permitted to ride in a first class car going South or any section of this country when the disfranchisement laws are enforced? What inducements, therefore have been the democratic party? Are they not aware that it is the scheme of the democratic party to use the Colored Americans to tighten the rope around the necks of Colored Americans. Are these these Colored men sane or in-

sane? There is nothing in the democratic party for Colored Americans, and never will be. Men have a right to exercise their own judgment, but, so far as Colored men are concerned there are exceptions. Look, if you please, when you are in a car at the opposite race and ask yourself the question, "Am I an American citizen? If you are an American citizen, are you not the equal of those who discriminate against you? What will the colored man do under present conditions? Race prejudice is more rampant now than at any other time in the history of this republic. The argument that is being advanced by those colored men who are supporting Mr. Bryan is flimsy. It is ridiculous. The idea of praising the party that declares the colored man's inferiority and condemning the party that recognizes equality of citizenship. What has become of the colored man's senses? Is he crazy? Nothing is more humiliating than to see your wives and daughters discriminated against. Beware of false prophets!

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COME BY INVITATION

OF W. N. HARTSHORN. Speakers Will Consider How to Meet Moral, Mental and Religious Needs.

A national conference of presidents of institutions for the education of the negro was held at Dyke Rock cottage, Clifton-by-the-Sea, on Aug. 18, 19 and 20, by invitation of W. N. Hartshorn, chairman of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association. The conference will include prominent men from all parts of the South and middle West—pastors, Sunday school and church leaders and business and professional men.

The purpose of the conference, as stated by Mr. Hartshorn, is:

To discover the present mental, moral and religious condition of the Negro, how this condition has been reached, its practical effect upon his daily life and how his needs may best be met.

To discover if it is practical for the International Sunday School Association to furnish instructors to the presidents of the negro, to teach the students practical methods in organizing, conducting and teaching individual Sunday schools of the negro churches, in the city, town, village or rural district.

To discover how the management and faculty of these institutions regard this plan, and what they will do to co-operate to make it successful.

Opening Tuesday morning with "An Acquaintance Hour," at 10 o'clock, there will be a devotional "Preparation Service," conducted by Bishop Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Auburndale, which will be followed by the organization or the conference.

Three sessions will be held daily—morning, afternoon and evening. It is planned to have four phases of the problem considered, with four 15-minute presentations of each theme; to be followed by discussion as to principles, plans and work. Of the four speakers on each general subject, two will be white, and two colored.

The general topics to be taken up are as follows: "The Negro as He was 50 years ago," considering his location; his religious condition; his environment, and his relationships. On this topic the speakers will be:

Gen. Robert B. Johnson, Birmingham, Ala., a former slave-holder and a general in the confederate army, and a trustee of Stillman Institute a school for negroes under the direction of the Southern Presbyterian Church, Needham B. Broughton, Raleigh, North Carolina, a former state senator, one of the leading Baptist laymen in the South, chairman of the North Carolina State Sunday School Association and member of the International executive committee since 1899. The Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D. D., Cincinnati, O., born a slave; learned his letters when he was 12 years old; graduated from the New Orleans University in 1888, Cookman Theological Seminary in 1891. Corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the first man of his race to occupy such a position in the M. E. church. Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, D. D., LL. D., Atlanta, Ga., bishop of

the A. M. E. church since May, 1888, and in charge of all the New England churches. He was the founder of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., has lectured on "Harmony between the Races" for 40 years.

"The Negro as a free man" will be considered by:

Gen. Oliver O. Howard, Burlington, Vt.; the Rev. Jasper C. Massee, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, D. D. president Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop George W. Clinton, D. D., LL. D., Charlotte, N. C., bishop of the A. M. E. Zion church since 1896, president of the Negro Young People's Educational and Religious Congress, and one of the vice-presidents of the International Sunday School Association.

"The present condition of the Negro" is to be discussed by:

The Rev. Charles Francis Meserve, LL. D., president for 15 years of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Judge Joseph Carthel, Montgomery, Ala., general secretary of the Alabama State Sunday School Association, formerly a judge of the Alabama courts; the Rev. R. H. Boyd, D. D., Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the National Baptist Home Mission Board and the National Baptist Publishing Board, president of the One Cent Savings Bank, Nashville, and trustee of Rogers Williams University. Prof. R. C. Childress, Little Rock, Arkansas, recently general secretary of the National State Sunday School Association of Arkansas.

"The Present Needs of the Negro Along the Lines of Mental, Moral and Religious Development," call for these speakers:

The Rev. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga.; President Wilbur P. Thirkield, D. D., of Howard University, for 16 years president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, and at one time a corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society; Prof. W. B. Matthews, principal of the Gate City Public School, Atlanta, Ga., and President R. T. Pollard of Selma University, Selma, Ala.

In addition to these four themes, the discussion will probably lead up to the question, "How can the International Sunday School Association, whose work concerns the Bible study service of the church, with all its agencies and influences, relate itself to the conditions and needs of the negro, through the medium of Sunday school organization and teaching?" On this topic the speakers will probably be:

The Rev. L. M. Dunton, D. D., for 30 years president of Claflin University, Orangeburg, S. C., one of the largest schools in the South for the education of the negro; President Ralph M. McGranahan, Knoxville, College, Knoxville, Tenn.; the Rev. S. N. Vass, D. D., missionary secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, Raleigh, N. C., and Prof. I. Garland Penn, assistant general secretary of the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, and a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association since 1902.

Indications point to the largest gathering of the kind ever held.

The members of the conference will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn at Clifton during the week. Some of the number have already arrived. Others will come Sunday or Monday, and it is expected that the entire number will be present at the opening service Tuesday morning.

COLORED DOCTORS' BIG MEET
National Medical Association Discusses Scientific Topics in American Metropolis—Dr. P. A. Johnson Elected President—Go to Boston Next.

Proceedings in Detail
WASHINGTON DOCTORS MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

New York, August 31.—The tenth annual session of the National Medical Association brought fully twelve hundred delegates and visitors to the city during the past few days. The organization embraces the leading physicians, dentists, surgeons and pharmacists of the country. Nearly three hundred of them were enrolled, representing twenty-nine States. The largest single delegation came from Washington, D. C. No body that has gathered here in years has attracted more widespread attention or evoked heartier encomiums. Thrift, industry, intelligence, substance and competence were indicated in their appearance, and their coming marked a distinct epoch in the professional life of this community. It is no small feat for any organization to make

itself felt in a metropolis of four and a quarter million souls, and the fact that these enterprising scientific men and women of the race secured such splendid recognition at the hands of the public officials, the press and the citizens generally and made such a lasting impression, is the highest compliment that could be paid to them as vital forces in the work of racial redemption.

Sessions Open at the Plaza.

The opening session was held on Tuesday morning at the elegant Plaza Assembly Rooms, 110 East 29th street, with Dr. W. H. Wright, of Baltimore, president of the association, in the chair, and Dr. John A. Kenny, of Tuskegee, Ala., acting as secretary. Dr. P. Augustus Johnson, chairman of the local committee, gave the association a warm welcome and turned over to it the keys of the city.

Great Meeting at St. Mark's.

In the evening an immense public meeting was held at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third street near Eighth avenue. Despite the inclement weather, more than two thousand persons crowded the spacious auditorium to the doors, and many were unable to gain admission. Handsomely attired ladies from every section of the country and tasteful decorations made the scene a vast picture of beauty and grace. The program was lengthy, but the audience remained throughout and joined enthusiastically in the spirit of the occasion. Dr. Gustavus Henderson, president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York City, presided and introduced the speakers most felicitously.

Acting Mayor McGowan Welcomes the Convention.

Hon. P. H. McGowan, acting for Mayor George B. McClellan, delivered a cordial address of welcome on behalf of the city government and the four and a quarter millions of dwellers in the nation's metropolis.

The principal theme of the convention was "Tuberculosis," and Dr. Richard A. Taylor, of this city, who led off with the formal discussion of the topic, dealt exhaustively with the branch touching the problem of "Tuberculosis: A Clinical Problem of the Tenements," and in a supplementary treatment of the same subject Dr. E. P. Roberts, also of New York, introduced practical suggestions looking to the checking of the ravages of the dread disease among the colored people.

Clinic Day at Lincoln Hospital.

Wednesday was "clinic day," and the delegates gathered as a body at Lincoln Hospital, one of New York's most famous institutions, located at 141st street and Southern Boulevard. The exercises began at 9 a. m., and continued until late in the afternoon. An operation of unusual importance, involving a new system of abdominal surgery, and illustrating the use of modern surgical instruments and appliances, was performed by Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., formerly surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital several years ago. Dr. Daniel H. Williams handled two abdominal cases, and was followed by Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. J. E. Hunter, of Lexington, Ky.

Dr. Williams Lectures on Surgical Topic.

A lecture far out of the ordinary—the first of its kind enjoyed by the association—was that delivered by Dr. Daniel H. Williams at the Plaza in the evening on "Crushing Injuries of the Extremities." A large and unusually attentive audience was in attendance and listened to the scholarly presentation of the subject with unflagging interest from beginning to end. Dr. Williams read a graphic outline of the anatomical aspect of the theme, giving studies in anatomy and bone structure, following with forty stereoscopic views illustrating the effect of various injuries to the extremities each picture being taken from life and occurring in his own practice.

MR. DOUGLASS TAKES EXCEPTIONS.

Colored Independents Must Take Their Medicine—Preacher Politicians Condemned.

Editor Washington Bee:

A correspondent in your last issue complains of the castigation some of his political associates received at the recent meeting of the Empire State Republican Club. Why was he there? and what did he expect? Did he expect a Republican assemblage to speak approvingly of the course of his political associates of Democratic faith? If he did he has not the ordinary common sense that some people credit him with possessing. He complains also that statements

made in a circular issued by a few preacher-politicians and others were characterized as false. He says to so brand them was "insulting," but he does not attempt to show that the statements referred to are not false.

When a preacher turns politician, and gets down to the tricks of the game by exaggeration, deception, misstatements, and all the other chicanery of the common politician, he nor his friends should complain when their acts and methods are held up to public view and their statements challenged. If the efforts being put forth by these men concerned only themselves, and if they did not claim to represent a large voting class of members of their race, it would be nobody's business to criticize them, and no one would need care whether they went to the Democratic or to some other place; but their efforts, if successful, mean calamity to ten million American citizens already burdened almost beyond endurance by the acts of the party they would hand over the administration of this government, and the liberties of their people. Mr. Bryan has pronounced it a falsehood that he has given any assurances to these Negroes. Then he has insulted them, also; but they go right along supporting him just the same.

In Oklahoma the Democratic constitution recognizes the Indian as a white man, and outlaws the Negro as a citizen.

In national politics the Negro can hope for nothing more from the Democratic party than what this Oklahoma constitution has given him.

I have risked something for the little liberty I enjoy in this country, and for one do not propose to remain passive while those who have been benefited by my services are now attempting to barter my liberties away.

Charles R. Douglass.

BECOMES A FARMER.

Mr. Robert L. Mitchell, formerly principal of the Mott School, was at one time one of the most active politicians in the State of Virginia. Mr. Mitchell was secretary and treasurer of the Petersburg, Va., College, a man in whom the people had the most implicit confidence. Mr. Mitchell resigned his principalship and went to Virginia to assume charge of his new position.

Thousands of dollars passed through his hands, and not one cent was missing when he resigned to go to Winchester, Va., to assume charge of his father-in-law's livery business. His father-in-law was named Charles Orick, and he was one of the best-liked and one of the most prominent men in the State. Mr. Mitchell conducted this business after Mr. Orick's death, until some evil-designed person burned him out. In this fire thirty or forty carriages were lost and many fine horses. Mr. Mitchell employed thirty or forty men.

He was married to a Miss Orick, who attended Howard University and from which institution she was graduated. She is a lady of remarkable refinement, as well as industrious.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have reared a family consisting of three young ladies and a young man. Two are teachers. The youngest young lady attends the Cheney, Pa., school principalized by Prof. H. M. Brown and the boy assists his father. They live in a commodious brick house No. 15 South Braddock street Winchester, Va. They are among the leading citizens of Winchester. They have a large farm a few miles from the city limits of Winchester upon which he raises enough products to supply his entire family as well as supplying the markets. Mr. Mitchell and his family prices are constantly increasing, enjoy the farmer life, and there are no two happier persons in old historic Winchester.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Mitchell who knew him in the school room would appreciate the sight of seeing him today as a farmer. Robert L. Mitchell the school teacher and educator is now Robert L. Mitchell the farmer.

DR. PIERRE MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

Dr. Samuel M. Peirre, one of the best-known physicians in this city, met with a serious accident last week by the explosion of a gas range that had been made a present to him. At the time of the accident he was making an experiment with it. It seems the top of the range was open, and the oven was filled with gas. As he was about to open it, having his head in front of the oven, the gas exploded and the full blaze went into his face and eyes, which completely closed both of his eyes. Dr. Dumas was

sent for and relieved him somewhat of his suffering. Under his skillful care Dr. Pierre is improving, and within two weeks it is expected that he will be able to resume his practice.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DANIEL BRUCE.

The remains of the widow of the late Daniel Bruce were buried from Calvary Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Thirteenth and H streets northeast, last Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Bennett officiated. Mrs. Bruce at the time of her death was an active member of Gethsemane Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and also Victor Fountain, No. 570, of the True Reformers, who attended the funeral in a body. Interment at Harmony Cemetery.

FOOT NOTES.

Prominent among the physicians and surgeons, dentists and pharmacists of Washington who attended the great meeting of the National Medical Association in New York last week are: Drs. A. M. Curtis, C. W. Childs, E. D. Williston, C. Sumner Wormley, G. W. Cabanis, Robert Reyburn, U. G. Daniels, John W. Mitchell, Amanda V. Gray, E. H. Allen, M. O. Dumas, W. S. Lofton, Henry L. Bailey, W. Bruce Evans, and others.

Dr. and Mrs. John R. Francis, by special invitation of Dr. Booker T. Washington, is spending the week at the beautiful summer home of the "Wizard" at Huntington, Long Island.

Mr. R. W. Thompson "covered" the meeting in satisfactory style for the New York Evening Post and for the National Negro Press Syndicate.

Dr. Amanda V. Gray was the heroine of the dazzling banquet at Murray Hill Lyceum. Her address was a glowing tribute to the American metropolis, and graphically set forth the purposes of the association and the inspiration it would gain from the prodigious hospitality extended. Dr. Gray spoke clearly and could be heard throughout the spacious auditorium. She was daintily gowned, and sustained Washington's time-honored reputation for being able to combine beauty and fashion with brains and force of character.

Washington's medics seemed to be afraid to "tackle" the next meeting. New York set too swift a pace for the Capital to follow just now.

Dr. A. M. Curtis has some elaborate plans to work out as president of the surgical section, and Dr. C. W. Childs will inaugurate some new ideas for the medical section, of which he is the head.

Mrs. Henry Cox, wife of Ill. H. C. The Heroines of Jerico come under Cox, Thirty-third Degree, P. G. M., has returned from one of her business trips.

Mrs. Smith, of C street southwest, who lost her husband last month, is trying to secure some returns from the Government for the loss of one of her sons in the Spanish-American War.

MILLINERY.

The millinery class of the Clarke Training School, Eleventh and U streets northwest, will open Wednesday, September 10.

The course takes six months. All of the silk, velvets, chiffon and fine materials are furnished, in order to get best results.

Anyone finishing prescribed course will be given a position.

The payments will be arranged to suit the circumstances of the pupils. Day classes, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Night classes, Tuesday and Thursday.

Mrs. B. Beard Jackson, instructor. Mrs. S. R. Clarke, principal.

Mrs. Jackson has taught millinery in the Avery College Trade School, Pittsburg, for two years.

An outline of the course is as follows:

Buckram and wire shapes. Felt, velvet, silk, satin and chiffon coverings. Folds.

Shirring, plain, tucked and on wire, chiffon tips, curling of eathers, dyeing of hats. Making short tips into long ones. Fold hats. Lace hats.

Flowers, five kinds. Straw work. Horsehair hats. Steaming velvet. Cleaning material. Remodeling. Graining and blending.

FOR RENT.

Three rooms and bath flats for rent in a fashionable neighborhood, close to all car lines. Write or call at 2124 L street northwest.



Mrs. Katie Wood Harris, of LeDroit Park, is in New York city visiting her brother, Allen Wood, and his wife. She leaves New York on the 9th instant on the Fall River Line for Boston, to attend the Masonic Convention. On her return she will stop over in Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Stevens, of Lynchburg, Va., accompanied by their little son, Thomas, Jr., were in the city this week. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, of 2252 Cleveland Place northwest. They returned to Lynchburg last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Warfield and children have returned to the city. Mrs. M. C. Maxfield and daughter returned to the city Friday.

Mrs. Forrest, who has been quite ill, has fully recovered.

Attorney L. M. King, who went to St. Paul, Minn., returned this week.

Attorney W. L. Pollard left the city Wednesday for the East. He will be gone several weeks.

Miss Fannie E. Burns will leave the city for Boston, Mass., in a few days.

Mrs. Walter Singleton is enjoying the breezes at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Samuel Orme, wife of Policeman Orme, is spending her vacation at Midland, Virginia.

Messrs. William B. Harris and Jackson Tucker, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, have returned to their official duties after an absence of thirty days in the mountains of Virginia.

Mrs. Jessie R. Bacon and Miss Etta McIntosh spent a few days in Atlantic City last week and report having had a very nice time.

Mrs. Rosa Rain, of Tampa, Fla., is visiting her relative, Mrs. Jessie R. Bacon, of 1824 E street, and will remain until the latter part of September. On her return trip home she will visit friends in Richmond and Savannah.

Miss Jennie Truman attended the summer school in New York, where she took a course in domestic science. Mrs. Nettie Thompkins, Charlotte Stewart and Alice Nelson took similar courses.

Misses E. A. Chase and R. E. Bell attended the State Normal School of Plymouth, N.H., in the White Mountains. They visited the mill and factories of many of the leading cities en route.

Miss Olive M. C. Madella and her sister, Miss Louise Madella, who spent the last two weeks as the guests of their Aunt Nora, at Alexandria, Va., have returned to their home on Eleventh street.

Mr. Charles Moore, of North Carolina, is in the city.

Rev. Sterling N. Brown and family have returned from Ohio.

Mrs. S. M. Pierre and two children have returned from Virginia.

Miss Marie Wade has returned from her vacation.

Mrs. Mary Jones and children have returned from Bealton, Va.

Miss Johnson, of Baltimore, is the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Kelly Miller.

Mrs. Anderson, of O street northwest, with several of her friends, will go to Boston, Mass., next week.

Hon. H. E. Rucker, his two daughters, Misses Lucy and Bessie, and son, Henry, are in the city, stopping at 1917 Vermont avenue northwest, with Mrs. Dyer.

THAT BASE BALL GAME.
Men, Women and Children on Tiptoe of Expectancy, and Everybody Getting in Shape.

That baseball game, for the benefit of the Colored Social Settlement, is still the talk of the town. Applications to get on the teams are pouring in to Judge Terrell and Auditor Tyler. Everybody — every able-bodied man — is practicing for it. Jim

Cobb and Dr. Curtis have been over to Arundel, throwing a few balls at each other; Judge Terrell, Garry Booker and Auditor Tyler have been out in a vacant lot in the park, catching hot ones; Editor Chase has converted The Bee's office into a baseball diamond; Recorder of Deeds J. C. Dancy has been throwing deeds around for practice, and Register Vernon has been chasing his signature on bonds around in order to limber up those Kansas piano legs of his, so that he can make a circuit of the bases on a single. It is going to be a hot game — an untemperament game, and the whole town will be out. President Roosevelt, Judge Taft, and the President's entire Cabinet will be invited to attend, and will be expected. Bob Pelham has sent all the way to Michigan for bear gloves to catch in. Charley Hall, for the time being, has forgotten all about campaigning for Cy Adams' place, so intent is he on getting in shape for the game. Major Fillmore is busy ironing out his spindle legs so as to be in the pink of condition. Dr. Williston has been so busy practicing that he has forgot to charge up calls made on patients. Dr. Sumner Wormley has stopped pulling teeth to study the latest book on "How to Play the Game." Even the ladies are all worked up over it — "worked up" is mild — and propose to turn out en masse, making a scene of beauty and joy forever, togged out in gala summer attire. And how they will applaud the misplays! The base hit column may be short, but bank on it the error column will run up into three figures. Jim Gray has been to Saratoga for two weeks throwing hot ones at the jockeys for losing races, believing that is the way to get in shape for the game. Watch for the line-up of the two teams and for the date. Among the prominent Negroes expected to come to Washington to attend the game will be Booker T. Washington, Bishop Walters, Hon. Charles W. Anderson of London, England; Hon. G. A. Myers, Walter Wright and Prince Hernley, of Cleveland, and Hon. J. C. Napier, of Nashville, and many others too numerous to mention. All the lady teachers will be out to see the manly forms cavort over the diamond, and Miss Tessie Lee will see something in physical culture that will cause her to sit up and take notice — after the game. There will be an umpire at each base.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Mr. William Alexander, who attended the recent session of the National Negro Business League, at Baltimore, is superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School of Little Rock, Ark. He has served in this capacity for eight years, and today his school is the banner school of the Baptists of the world. He captured this trophy in September, 1907, at Washington. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, being N. G. M. of M. K., whose headquarters are at Little Rock.

ATTORNEY L. MELENDEZ KING.
Past District Deputy and Past Exalted Ruler of Morning Star Lodge. He Wins His Fight.

Special to The Bee.

Saint Paul, Minn., Aug. 30.

One of the grandest and most exciting sessions of the Elks that has ever been held was in this place. The hottest contested fight was won by Attorney L. Melendez King, of the Washington Bar, for the position of Grand Trustee. It was a hot fight from start to finish. Attorney King launched his boom his boom immediately upon his arrival at St. Paul, Minn. He circulated several thousand pamphlets of the history of his life among the delegates that had a telling effect. His supporters were among some of the strongest men in

CONVENTION HALL FRIDAY MATINEE & NIGHT
SEPTEMBER 11TH
BETTER THAN THE BEST
BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS



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25 and 50 CENTS



ATTORNEY L. M. KING

the Order, who did not fail to do their duty in landing their candidate. It was a contest that will long be remembered. Attorney King is a young man of many brilliant parts. He is affable and gentlemanly and a man of ability. The Bee extends its congratulations to Attorney King.

Mrs. Nathan A. James will leave the city for Boston, Mass., next Tuesday on a visit to her relatives. While there she will be the guest of Mrs. Ophelia Hall.

NOTICE.

To give everybody an opportunity to try Ford's Hair Pomade, and owing to occasional requests for a smaller size, we have decided to put up a 25c size in addition to our regular 50c size, either size mailed postpaid on receipt of price. Address The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., 133 E. Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill. For further particulars see advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

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DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

Headache

Neuralgia

Backache

Pain in Chest

Distress in Stomach

Sleeplessness

Take ONE of the Little Tablets AND THE PAIN IS GONE

25 Doses 25 Cents

Never Sold in Bulk

They Relieve Pain Quickly, leaving no bad after-effects

If you have Headache Try One

Purchase your ice from the Columbia Ice Company wagons. It is the best.

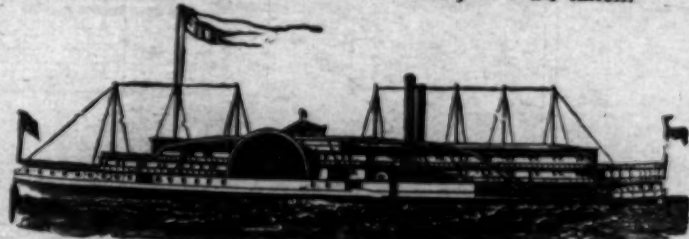
EXCURSIONS

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For 1908

Steamer River Queen to Washington Park.
Steamer Jane Mosley to Norfolk, Baltimore, and Landings down the Potomac River.

Books now open for charters on the River Queen and Jane Mosley.

Secure your dates at once, before they are all taken.



WASHINGTON PARK.

This beautiful park has a collection of attractions never before offered to the Washington public. It is located about ten miles from Washington on the Potomac River. The Scenic Railway, with its electric power plant for 7,000 lights — a Figure 8. The Carroussel, double-decker, with music attachments. A 5- and 10-cent Theatre. A Penny Arcadium, Moving Pictures, Shooting Gallery. A Dairy Lunch Depot and Buffet. Dancing Pavilion. Pool and Billiard Hall, and forty acres of Shady Woods and Dells.

The River Queen makes daily trips to Washington Park at 10 a.m., 12 m., and 2, 4, 6, and 8 p.m.

For particulars address Lewis Jefferson, General Manager, Seventh and N Streets Wharf.

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR.

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating \$3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a blanket. If a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have, these Negroes — these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars — will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

The new photographic studio of Warren & Turner has just opened. It is an up-to-date studio and one that commends itself by the superior class of work it turns out.

Life-size portraits in oil, pastel and water colors.

WARREN & TURNER, 248 Ninth Street Northwest.

CREDIT FOR ALL WASHINGTON.

Hammering Down Prices at Our Clearance Sale

Furniture, Floor Coverings, Refrigerators, Ranges, Beds, Draperies — every one of the home needs — can now be bought here at lower prices than you can obtain at any other time of the year. We forget values in our annual August Clearance Sale, and mark the goods at such low prices that they are bound to sell quickly. It is an opportunity that no housekeeper can afford to miss — especially as furniture **YOU CAN BUY ON CREDIT.**

Our liberal Credit terms are ALWAYS at your disposal. No matter how much we cut prices, we never withdraw our offer to arrange the payments to suit you. The slight difference between our cash and credit prices is much more than made up in the reductions.

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Why pay 10 percent when you can get it for 3 percent?
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No. 314 Ninth Street N. W.
Loans made on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.

If you want to buy a good watch, diamond ring, or jewelry of any kind, look at our stock first. You can save money.

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GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GUNS, MECHANICAL TOOLS, LADIES' AND GENTS' WEARING APPAREL.
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ON THE SHORE.

(AN DER KUESTE)

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JACQUES MENDELSSOHN.

Andantino. mf

Look off, dear love, across the low sands, And
Blick auf! mein Lieb, dort auf den blas- sen Sand, Sieh

Andantino.

mark yon meet- ing of the sun and sea; How long they kiss, in sight of
dort die Son- ne und das Meer ver- eint In lan- gem Kus- se vor dem

poco crescendo. piu cresc.

all the lands! Ah, lon- ger, lon- ger we.
gan- zen Land! Mein Kuss mir lan- ger scheint.

Diminuendo.

Now in the sea's red vin- tage melts the sun, As E- gypt's pearl dis- solved in
Jetzt in des Me- res Wel- len schmelzt die Sonn', Ae- gyp- thens Perl ge- löst in

mf a tempo. poco cresc.

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Kleinert's DRESS SHIELDS

Every pair of Kleinert's Dress Shields is warranted. When properly used, we will not only refund money paid for shields that are not perfect, but will hold ourselves responsible for any resulting damage to gown.

Kleinert's Dress Shields are made in ten sizes, from size 1 to size 10. If your dealer does not keep the kind or size you want, send us 25c. for sample pair of either kind in size 3. If you want a larger size, add 5c. for each additional size.

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RUBBER FINGERS.

They're Common Enough Now, But Many Still Cut off a Glove Finger.

When you cut your finger now-days and wrap it up in gauze, you don't have to hunt for an old pair of gloves and lop off a finger to form the outer bandage of your wounded member; you simply go to the drug store and buy a rubber finger for a nickel.

And yet many persons go on cutting off glove fingers. They have got into the habit of saving up old gloves for just such purposes of home surgery, and the habit sticks pertinaciously.

Most of them don't know that you can get rubber fingers of all sizes. They are made to fit the baby who in his first adventures is pretty sure to find a knife somewhere and to acquire the knowledge that it cuts, and grownups, too, no matter how big the hand. And they are mighty convenient, for you put one on and it stays on, whereas you know a glove finger has to be tied on by strings passing over the hand and around the wrist.

New devices to save time and bother are put on the market daily, but it takes some folks a long time to find out about them.—New York Sun.

Golden Weddings.

Married couples look eagerly forward to their golden wedding anniversary, and immediately after its celebration one or the other as a rule, dies. This is due to superstition. If the golden wedding were celebrated at sixty-five years of married life people would live fifteen years longer than they do, ever looking forward in happy anticipation of its approach. Let's try it. Out of 1,000 couples only seventeen live to celebrate their golden wedding. Assuming that the marriage takes place at 20 years, this means a life of three-score and ten, the allotted space. The golden wedding is the crossing of the Rubicon.

About the Potato.

The history of this vegetable affords a striking illustration of the influence of authority. For more than two centuries its use as a food was vehemently opposed. At last Louis XV. wore a bunch of its flowers in the midst of his courtiers, and the consumption of the root became universal in France.

House Refuse in Germany.

In certain towns in Germany householders are compelled by law to sort out their house dust. They have to provide three receptacles—one for ashes and sweepings, one for

cooking refuse, and one for rags and paper. The rubbish is utilized by the town authorities.

Electric Meat Saw.

The up-to-date butcher shop is now provided with an electric meat saw, and the old handsaw is relegated to the junk pile. In its place is a small hand-saw driven by an electric motor, which severs all bones in a neat and expeditious manner.

Whales and Dolphins.

About 40 different kinds of whales and dolphins are known, and although they live in the open sea and look like fish they are not fish at all, but are true mammals, breathing air and feeding their young on milk like cows and horses.

Tobacco Smoke.

The smoke from the bowl of one's pipe is blue because coming direct from the red hot tobacco, it is very highly oxidized, but the smoke from one's lips is gray, because it is highly watered and hydrocarbonized.

Costly Attempts.

It has become known that the three attempts made by Sir Thomas Lipton to capture the America's cup, the intrinsic value of which is about \$250,000, have cost him \$500,000 for yachts alone.

Effect of Color on Dew.

The deposit of dew is greatly influenced by color. It will be found thickest on a board painted yellow, but not at all on red and black.

Float the Wearer.

A suit of clothes which will float the wearer in case of accident at sea, has been patented by a Norwegian inventor.

Mail Orders in the East.

Mail orders for merchandise are practically unknown in China and the east in general.

An intoxicated person is, as a rule, no more fit to be at large than a lunatic. No one may say what he will do next.

The rock of Gibraltar is honey-combed with 70 miles of tunneling.

The Bank of England employs about 1,000 people.

England has about 13,000 square miles of coal fields.

Ninety-six per cent of the coal is produced north of the equator.

In many parts of Africa, gin is the only currency.

ON THE SHORE. 2-2

piu cresc. ritento.

ro - sy wine, And Cle - o - pa - tra Night... drinks all Tis done! Love,
ro - tem Wein, Kle - o - pa - tra, die Nacht, trinkt all dis Wonn', Komm,

crescendo. ritento.

lay thy hand in mine. Come forth, sweet stars, and com-fort
Lieb, sei ganz fest mein. Ihr Ster - ne auf! und trö - stet

diminuendo. ritard. f a tempo.

Heav - en's heart; Glim-mer, ye waves, round else un - light - ed sands; O
Him - mels Herz, Schimmert, ihr Wel - len, an dem dun - keln Sand, Du

crescendo. ritard. f a tempo.

Night, di- vorce our sun and a - part— Nev-er our lips, our hands!
Nacht trennet Him - mel von der son, in Schmerz, Trennst doch nicht un - ser Band!

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

The Perfect Corset for Large Women

It places over-developed women on the same basis as their slender sisters. It tapers off the bust, flattens the abdomen, and absolutely reduces the hips from 1 to 5 inches. Not a harness—not a cumbersome affair, no torturing straps, but the most scientific example of corsetry, boned in such a manner as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

New W. B. Reduso No. 770. For large tall women. Made of white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 771. Is the same as No. 770, but is made of light weight white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 772. For large short women. The same as No. 770, except that the bust is somewhat lower all around. Made of white coutil, hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduso No. 773, is the same as No. 772, but made of light weight white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you the new W. B. "hip-reducing" models, which will produce the correct figure for prevailing modes, or any of our numerous styles which are made in such a variety as to guarantee perfect fit for every type of figure.

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FACTORY PRICES at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

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The regular retail price of these tires is \$5.50 per pair, but to introduce us we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 with order \$4.50.

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MARCH THROUGH FIRE.

Ceremony of a Set of Brahmins in Honor of Gods of Fire and Water.

Six thousand Hindus and a select few English officials have recently witnessed in the neighborhood of Madras a remarkable religious ceremony, the principal actors being Solvastas, a sect of Brahmins.

The festival was called "the march through fire," and it is appropriately enough named. The proceedings were in honor of Brahma and Vishnu, the gods of water and fire.

Preparations for the ceremony had been going on for a month. A trench twenty-three feet long and nineteen feet deep was dug, and in it a fire was kindled. At sunrise, forty fanatics, who were to demonstrate their asbestos nature, slowly marched around the furnace, bearing the curious idols. The Solvastas were clothed in yellow tunics, and without hesitation, entered the fire trench singing a hymn, the refrain of which was "Govinda! Govinda!" After walking around this artificial Gehenna three times they emerged apparently none the worse for their experience, and have established an unassailable claim for sanctity among their people.—London Globe.

A Remarkable Test.

A Copenhagen newspaper, with a view to testing the comparative rate of speed of various telegraph systems sent off to itself two telegrams, each of five words; one telegram went eastward while the other went to the west. One telegram went via Shanghai, New York, and London; while the other went via London, New York and Shanghai. The telegram sent off by Shanghai, or the eastern route, arrived back in Copenhagen in three hours, 23 minutes. Each telegram had to be taken over and telegraphed afresh eight times during transmission.—London Chronicle.

An Underground Wonder.

One of the most wonderful underground waterways in the world, which was constructed at the latter end of the eighteenth century by the Duke of Bridgewater, is now being used for the conveyance of waste water from the Earl of Ellesmere's collieries at Walkden, near Manchester. This canal, which is entirely underground, with its arms and junctions covers over 40 miles.

Vibration of Wings.

Recent measurements of the vibrations of the wings of a dragon fly in the Stuttgart University showed that they ranged from 1,000 to 12,000 a second. The common house fly makes 600 strokes of its wings a second when flying at its highest speed.

Automobile Disease.

The "automobile disease" has been discovered by Dr. Henry Becker of New York. After studying the malady for a year he says it affects the tissues of the throat and lungs, causing congestion and decay.

The Wonderful Petrel.

The tiny stormy petrel is a bird of immense wing power; it belongs to every sea and, although so seemingly frail, it easily breathes furious storms. Petrels have been observed 2,000 miles from nearest land.

Mohammedan Photography.

Until a few years ago Mohammedans were greatly opposed to photography, but now they have taken it up seriously, and some photographers of real merit are found among them.

Sorrow is Fleeting.

The compensation that life offers for growing old is finding out that sorrow is as fleeting as joy, and that there are just as many picnics to come as we have missed.

No Flies on This Cow.

Missouri's latest is a cow with two tails, which brushes the flies from both of her sides at once. Man who milks her must have happy times.

Coal in Canada.

A serious problem for the people of Canada to solve is the fuel supply of the future. No coal of any kind has ever been discovered in Ontario.

Taxing the Single.

During the reign of William and Mary, bachelors and widowers over 25 years were taxed one shilling yearly.

New York's Jews.

Within 20 miles of New York City Hall there is a population of 1,000,000 Jews, more than in all America besides.

A Thin Film.

The film of a soap bubble is so thin that fifty millions of them would be required to make one inch.

There are three kinds of lies—white lies, black lies and society lies.

When misery is at hand there isn't much pleasure in recalling former joys.

In Portugal married women retain their maiden names and are always known by them.

A mole eats as many as 20,000 earth-worms in the course of a year.

Annual Announcement

E. VOIGT

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BETWEEN G & H

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow? will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks.

WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$4.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00 up.

DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but OUR PRICES HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators, and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for

fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$1,000.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.



BERRIES ARE RIPE

SOME GOOD METHODS OF PRESERVING AND SERVING.

Blackberry Froth as a Luncheon Dainty.—Recipes for Wine and Cordial—Serve Jelly with Whipped Cream.

Blackberry Froth.—Whites of four eggs, one cupful of blackberry juice, two cupfuls of boiling water, one cupful of cold water, one-half box of gelatin, one cupful of sugar. Soak the gelatin in the cold water for one hour, stir the sugar into it and pour the boiling water over them. When they are dissolved add the blackberry juice, strain and set on the ice until the jelly is nearly firm. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and whip into the jelly a little at a time. Turn into a mold wet with cold water and let it stand until firm. Serve with cream.

Blackberry Wine.—Fill a stone jar with ripe berries and cover with water. Tie a cloth over the jar and let stand for four days to ferment; then mash the berries and strain through a cloth. Add three pounds of brown sugar to every gallon of juice; cover and skim them every morning until clear of fermentation; pour this off carefully from the sediment into a demijohn, cork and set in a cool place. This will be ready to use in two months.

Blackberry Cordial.—Add two pounds of loaf sugar to one gallon of blackberry juice, a tablespoonful each of ground cloves and allspice, two nutmegs grated and a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Boil slowly for about 30 minutes, remove from fire and let cool; add a pint of good French brandy, then bottle.

Blackberry Jelly.—Take one quart of berry juice and when it comes to a boil add to it a half box of soaked gelatin, one cupful of sugar and stir over the fire until gelatin dissolves. This will take only a few minutes. Strain into a mold and set away until hardened. Serve this with whipped cream.

Blackberries Preserved.—Do not use fruit that is too ripe, weigh and put into glass jars, filling each one two-thirds full. Put one pound of sugar in a saucepan and one cupful of water to every two pounds of fruit, and let it come slowly to a boil. Pour this syrup hot into the jars over the berries, filling them to the brim. Place the jars in a boiler containing cold water and let the water come to a boil, and when the fruit is scalding hot take out the jars and cover them airtight.

Blackberry Pudding.—Take two cupfuls of stale bread crumbs soaked in two cupfuls of milk, a little salt and three eggs beaten well. Take one and one-half cupfuls of sifted flour and stir into it half a teaspoonful of baking powder; add one and one-half pints of blackberries. Put into a buttered pudding dish and steam for two hours. Serve with a rich sauce.

W. Sidney Pittman

Architect

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To Keep Away Bugs.

Make frames 12 inches square and four inches deep from any pieces of board at hand, or get a box from the grocer and split it up for the purpose. Set a frame over each hill of cucumbers or melons, and cover with a piece of glass. Amateur photographers who have spoiled negatives on hand can clean them in hot water and use them for this purpose by tacking a couple of cross sticks over the top of the frame to serve as rests for the small glasses. This protects your vines while the first leaves are forming, which is the time to look out for bugs. The glass, of course, must be removed to let in air and moisture at the proper times. By this method one can start much earlier than usual and be sure of protection from frost as well as bugs.

To Remove Blue of Furniture.

Many housewives have been annoyed by the cloudy, blue-gray look which so often appears on mahogany pianos and other pieces of highly polished furniture. For removing such an appearance one woman has very successfully used a solution composed of a tablespoonful of vinegar in a quart of clear water. This applied with a cheesecloth rag, first saturated and then wrung out as dry as possible. The furniture is rubbed very lightly with this and is then polished just as lightly with a dry piece of cheesecloth. If the first application is not successful it may be tried again in a week.

To Keep Lettuce Fresh.

By following the method given below you can always have crisp, fresh lettuce and rarely lose a leaf. As soon as it comes from the grocery plunge it into cold water. The pan must be large and deep enough to cover it entirely and give it room to swell. After about six hours wash it off under cold water; wrap it lightly in a damp towel, put it into a fruit basket—I use a grape basket without top or handle—and set it on the shelf of the refrigerator. It will keep for three or four days and be ready for use at once.—Chicago Tribune.

Breakfast Dish.

Take cold roast veal, left from supper, chop fine with one onion; add two tablespoons of cold oatmeal, salt and pepper to taste, roll into little cakes, dip in eggs and cracker crumbs and fry in butter and lard. Serve with gravy.



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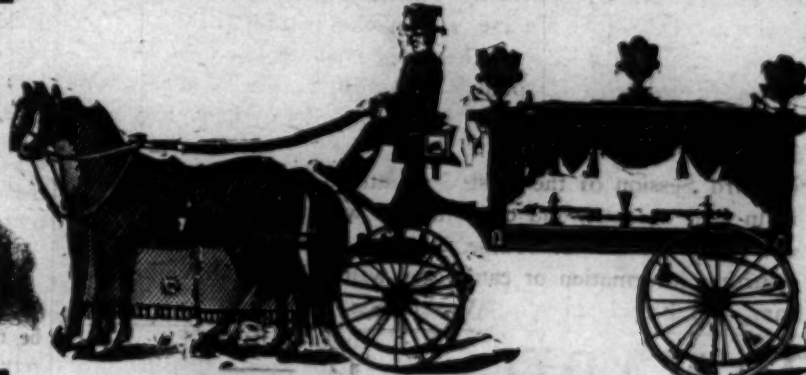
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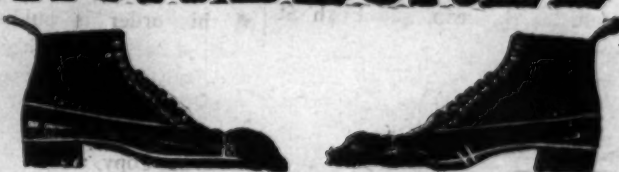
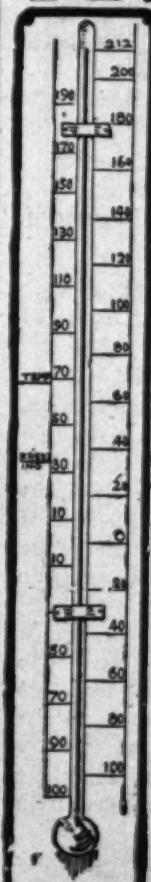
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LEGAL NOTICES

W. C. MARTIN, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding Probate Court.
No. 15353. Administration Docket.
Estate of Emily Haines, alias Haynes, Deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters of administration, with a copy of the will thereto annexed, on said estate, by Martha Gant, it is ordered this 16th day of July, A.D. 1908, that Henry Jackson, Robert Jackson and James Jackson, and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Tuesday, the 18th day of August, A.D. 1908, to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and "The Washington Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned — the first publication to be not less than 30 days before said return day.

Wright, J. Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

JAMES F. BUNDY, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding Probate Court.
No. 15363. Administration Docket.
Estate of Susan Reed, Deceased.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased, and for letters of administration (with the said will annexed) on said estate, to issue to Walker J. Robinson by Georgia Bland Braxton (a niece of said deceased), it is ordered this third day of August, A. D. 1908, that Rebecca Burr and Lucy Harding and all others concerned, appear in said Court on Friday, the 11th day of September, A.D. 1908, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and the "Washington Bee" once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned — the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Job Barnard, Justice.

Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
James F. Bundy, Attorney.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding Probate Court.
No. 15253. Administration.
This is to give notice:

That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the estate of George Grice, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of August, A. D. 1909; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1908.

Thomas Walker,

506 Fifth Street Northwest.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas Walker, Attorney.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding Probate Court.
No. 15291. Administration.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia letters of administration, c.t.a., on the estate of Rebecca S. Nichols, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of August, A.D. 1909; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1908.

Thomas Walker,

506 Fifth Street Northwest.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thomas Walker, Attorney.

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William H. Davis, 2001 Eleventh Street Northwest.
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